San Francisco.

ncord Carriages,

OTT, DOWNING & CO.,

CONCORD COACHES,

J. W. SPAULDING,
mithing & Repairing
STABLISHMENT,
Pine Street, between Front and Battery,
AN FRANCISCO.

SPAULDING'S PATENT FALSE TEETH IN
CIRCUIT ARCH SAWS
KING in all the machines, such as Gumming,
ge, Straightening &c.
AR SAWS of all sizes, also, Cross-cut, Mill,
ng, Buck, Butcher, and Hand Saws of all kinds
ith a general assortment of Saw Arbors at low
ed faced PLANER KNIVES and MOULDING
Railway cabinet, or machine order on shortest
Merchants & Artisans of Oregon, are by this
Agents in Oregon, and the same entrusted to
ent through them by telegraph or otherwise
964y. J. W. SPAULDING

THE UNFORTUNATE.
REMEDIES, NEW REMEDIES
Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary,
EARNEY STREET,
NEAR COMMERCIAL,
isco. Establish-ed 1859.
reatment of Sexual and
Diseases, such as Semi-
ness, Spermatorrhœa,
orms, Sexual Weakness,
etc., Skin Diseases (of
ding) and Secretal Dis-
ly treated.

Horrible Diseases.
any thousands of persons, both male and fe-
s there who are daily getting a miserable exist-
the effects of secret indiscretion, or from the
late to the system! Look at those sunken eyes,
figured faces and their broken-down constitu-
qualifying them for the happiness of marriage
y present or future life. In this horrid disease,
until death claims it as a victim. Let parents
friends attend to those who are suffering with
ese horrible life-destroying maladies—that
cured before it be too late. That
pecially) to Doctor Gibbon, a physician who has
vate diseases his special study, for years, and who
to cure. He uses in his treatment no
ly injurious drugs. It is important to the
afflicted, or to those who are interested in the
of their friends, to be careful of the many pre-
riors who infest localities, publishing to the world
all diseases in a few days, imposing upon the
using the name of eminent physicians from
and other places. Be therefore careful and make
uiry, or you may fall into the hands of those
ns.

Seminal Weakness.
al Emissions, the consequence of self-abuse. This
ful vice, or depraved sexual indulgence, is practised
outh of both sexes to an almost unbelievable ex-
g, with unerring certainty, the following train
symptoms, unfavorable to the married relation, if
cures, viz.: Sallow countenance, dark spots under
pain in the head, ringing in the ears, nervous
ing of flows and rushing of chaleur, or
ss dizziness, weakness of the limbs, confused ideas,
intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in the
of strangers, a dislike to former companions,
ition to shun society, loss of memory, local
pimples and various eruptions about the face,
ngue, fetid breath, coughs, consumption, rapid
nsumption and frequent insanity. If called on
inad, should happy union ensue, either in person
letter, and have been affected by his new and un-
ode of treating this disease, which never failed
a quick and radical cure. Dr. G. will give One
Dollars to any person who will prove to him that
e was cured of this incompatibility either
n Francisco or elsewhere.

MARRIED MEN,
o who contemplate marriage, who are sensible
y of these fearful maladies, should not, unfit
responsibility, rushing upon them nor delay
ough controlled.
R GIBBON is responsible, and will give bond
a written instrument, binding himself to effect a
and permanent cure, or make no charge.

CURED AT HOME.
ns at a distance may be CURED AT HOME,
ossing a letter to Dr. Gibbon, stating case, give
gth of time the disease has continued, and one
e promptly forwarded, free from damage and
, to any part of the country, with full directions
ase, for Ten Dollars, sent in any form as
rough Wells, Fargo & Co.

Caution to the Unfortunate.
re of the San Francisco quacks and
ish bogus sworn-to-certificates, dupe the credulity
the self-styled doctors, whose names are to be
the daily and weekly newspapers of San Fran-
d other places, are tradesmen, and boast no
work at their trade. Some are ex-
newspaper carriers, in addition are often found
ock over the San Francisco Directory, as you
find their Medical Institutes in it, but you will
er former occupations in it. Look at its date,
1862 and 1868. The only way to avoid being
to make enquiry—it will cost you nothing, and
re you many regrets; for, as advertising physi-
n eight cases out of ten, are bogus, there is no
in sending any of them until you know who and
they are. Dr. Gibbon does not deserve people by
ing bogus titles, certificates, pretended diplomas,
etc. Dr. Gibbon will satisfy personally and at
office of his ability to treat and
to cure.
see DR. J. F. GIBBON, 523 Kearny st., cor.
mmercial, (Private Entrance on Commercial st.)
Post Office Box 252.
EMBER TO PUT BOX 252 ON THE LETTER.
ersons will please inform DR. GIBBON
rtised his advertisement in the Daily O.
jy4dtf

Newspaper Ink.
000 LBS. NEWS INK IN 50 LB. KEGS
For sale by
HENRY L. PITTOCK,
No 6 Washington street, Portland.

ENTS FOR THE OREGONIAN.
riptions to the DAILY and WEEKLY Oregonian
mitted direct to the office by letter, or paid to
ing agents:
al Traveling Agent..... P. W. GILLETT
Traveling Agent
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..... Corvallis
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..... Oysterville
..... Port Townsend
..... Seattle
..... Steilacoom
..... Vancouver
..... Walla Walla
..... Whatcom

Cash. All papers discontinued at
expiration of subscription.

Morning Oregonian.

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Daily Oregonian.

ERBERT L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

PUBLISHED MORNING OREGONIAN, published every morning, except Sunday, and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 25 cents a week. Single copies, 10 cents.
By Mail or Express, to any part of the United States at $10 per annum in advance; $5 for three months; $3 for three months.
WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of the choicest matter in the Daily, will be published every Friday morning, and forwarded by Mail to any part of the country at $3 per annum, $2 for six months, or $1 for three months, in advance.
Papers discontinued at the end of the time for which they are paid, unless subscribers shall renew at least two weeks before the date printed upon the address label.
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SAN FRANCISCO AGENT—L. P. FISHER, 529 Washington street, San Francisco.

Professional Cards.

DR. R. B. WILSON,
Office—No. 6 Stark Street,
(Up-Stairs.)
Residence—North Fourth street,
Between Band D. dawtf

DR. WM. E. RUST,
With Dr. Ellis, Chase's Block,
Stark Street.
Correspondent Hotel. jy13dtf

DR. H. M'KINNELL
HOMŒOPATHIST,
Can be consulted at his Office, on Fourth
Public Square.
Having left the MILD, EFFICIENT MEDICAL
Practice in Oregon enables him to treat con-
together to the climate
Jan 10, 1864. dtf

DR. CHS. SCHUMACHER,
Surgeon and Accoucheur.
of Georgia Augusta University, in
Gottingen, Germany.
AND RESIDENCE—111 FIRST STREET,
Occidental Hotel, Portland, Oregon.
my30dtf

DR. MARY A. THOMSON,
PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR.
RESIDENCE & OFFICE—Third street, between Salmon and Taylor, opposite the Public Square.
Will visit any part of the City.
Office and Institutions given on the use of Chronic Remedial Agent. jan1dtf

Law Cards.

J. J. HENDERSON,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 111 First street, Portland,
Oregon. dtf

C. B. UPTON.

GIBBS & UPTON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law.
ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,
Second and Alder sts., Portland, Oregon.

GIVE AN ABSTRACT OF LAND TITLES
in Portland, and give particular attention to
fe6dtf

ALANSON SMITH,
Attorney & Counselor-at-Law
Notary and Solicitor,
AVOCAT.
Practices in State and United States Courts.
Office—No. 136 Front St., Portland, Oregon, oppo-
site the Post Office. fe2dtf

W. W. CHAPMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Office—In Vaughn's Brick, Up Stairs.

WILL ATTEND THE UNITED STATES SU-
PREME Court the coming winter, and give atten-
tion to all business of importance that may be intrusted to
his care at the Seat of the Government. au10dtf

F. R. CHENOWETH,
Attorney-at-Law,
CORVALLIS, OREGON. dtf

D. W. LICHTENTHALER,
Attorney-at-Law,
VANCOUVER, OREGON.

WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO PRO-
BATE Business. Collections promptly
made. dawtf

Conveyancer, Notary Public,
and Commissioner of Deeds.

WHALLEY & FECHHEIMER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
And Solicitors in Bankruptcy.
Office—Holbrook, Block, No. 101 First St., Portland
Particular attention paid to Collections. tf

JAMES F. BROWN,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.
EUGENE CITY.
Will practice in the English, French, German and
Spanish Languages. dawlm

ROBERT JACOBI & M. P. BULL,
COLLECTORS of CLAIMS.
Office—Stark St., bet. Front & First
M. P. BULL, Attorney-at-Law. dtf
Residence—W. F. TRIMBLE.

W. F. TRIMBLE & TRIMBLE,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
Will practice in the State and United States Courts.
dawlm

J. HOFFMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.
Office—Rand 19, Carter's Building, cor. Alder and Second sts., Portland, Oregon. dawtf

OFFICE OF JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
FOR THE PORTLAND PRECINCT,
D. A. J. MORELAND,
JUSTICE,
No. 108 FRONT STREET,
Over Ayrdie McCormick's Bookstore. dtf

OFFICE OF THE PEACE.
C. CHRICH,
Justice of the Peace for South Portland
Precinct.
Office—First street between Madison and Jefferson
jy16dtm

MADISON COURT,
MADISON PRECINCT,
Madison St., opposite New Post-
office Building.
JAMES M. SNYDER, Justice.
R. B. DAVIDSON, Constable. dtf

Portland
Library Association.
ROOMS,
Over H. STARK AND FIRST STREETS,
Over LADD & TILTON'S BANK.
CONTAINING 8,000 VOLUMES OF CHOICE BOOKS
AND
OVER 100 PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.
Membership Fee $5.
Monthly Dues $1 00 payable Quarterly.

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Stoves & Tinware.

FRIEDMAN & CO.,
(Successors to A. M. & L. M. Starr)
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
IN
STOVES, FURNACES AND RANGES,
TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON, GALVANIZED SHEET IRON, ZINC, Babbit Metal, Brasiers' Tinned and Planished Copper, Sheet Lead, Force and Lift Pumps, Lead and Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose and Components, Hydraulic Pipe, Nozzles and Rams, Tinsmiths' Tools, Machines and Materials, and a complete assortment of House Furnishing Hardware.
Importing our goods principally Direct from the East, enables us to offer inducements to the Trade second to no other House on the coast.
Agents for TILTON & McFARLAND'S SAFES, and for the celebrated EXCELSIOR FORCE PUMPS for Manufacturers' and Miners' use.
No. 34 Front Street,
Under U. S. N. Company's Fire-Proof Block,
Ja31d3p1f Portland, Oregon.

Business Cards.

W. H. BRACKETT,
CARPENTER & BUILDER,
SHOP—East Side of Second street,
between Stark and Oak
ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE TO ORDER. Will take Contracts for the Erection of all classes of Buildings.
my31dtf

H. M'DONALD,
ARCHITECT.
VAUGHN'S BUILDING,
Corner of Front and Morrison Streets.
OFFICE—In Third Story—Rooms formerly occupied by Chas. Talbot. mr22d6m

HUNTINGTON & BELLION,
Plain and Ornamental Plasterers.
CENTER PIECES AND CORNICE ORNAMENTS at Lowest Prices.
Particular attention paid to Cementing Fronts of Buildings.
SHOP—Yamhill street, between First and Second. jy4dtf

CHARLES S. MILLS,
HOUSE PAINTER
AND
Sign Writer,
No. 29 STARK ST. dtf

H. W. CORBETT & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
HARDWARE,
53 Front St., Corner of Oak,
PORTLAND, OREGON. tf

Upper Columbia and Idaho.
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.
JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.
UMATILLA, OREGON.
WE ARE FULLY PREPARED TO RECEIVE Consignments of Goods to be Forwarded to all points in Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Owyhee, and can offer superior inducements to shippers by having a large
Fire Proof Warehouse
For the Storage of goods, and a long experience which enables us to make shipments at the very lowest rates.
All matters connected with the Forwarding and Commission Business promptly attended to.
Consignments solicited. Mark goods, Care J.R.F.
&
Co.
Always on hand a full Assortment of
Groceries, Provisions, and Clothing
MECHANICS' MINERS' & BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,
Also a large Stock of
IRON AND STEEL,
Which will be sold LOW FOR CASH.
d24dtf JOHN R. FOSTER & CO.

NOTICE.
New
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
Fast Freight Line
TO IDAHO!
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1ST, 1868, OUR RATES for FAST FREIGHT (on 50 pounds or upwards, weighing not less than 45 pounds per cubic foot) will be as follows:

From Portland to La Grande		12	cents per pound.
" " " Union		13	" "
" " " Baker City		15	" "
" " " Eldorado		18	" "
" " " Boise City		19	" "
" " " Idaho City		26	" "
" " " Silver City		27	" "

Until further notice. WELLS, FARGO & CO.
au24tf

New York.
J. M. KEELER,
OREGON AND N. W. COMMISSION
AGENCY,
OREGON SHIPPING OFFICE,
84 SOUTH STREET,
NEW YORK City.
FOR BUYING AND SHIPPING DIRECT AND FOR Storage and Sale of Exports.
Orders and Consignments respectfully solicited.
General Rate of Commission 2½ %.
Also, Commissioner of Deeds for Oregon.
References, Messrs. McCRAKEN, MERRILL & CO., Portland, Oregon. ap30d1f

CHARLES DIMON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR
Buying, Selling and Forwarding all kinds of Merchandise.
P. O. Box 4,094. 181 PEARL ST., NEW YORK
Refer to Messrs. Ladd & Tilton, Knapp, Burrell & Co., and Savier & Co., Portland, R. M. Wade, Esq., Salem, W. P. Abrams, Dalles. fe28d1y

NEW MEDICAL WORK.
"THE PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,"
FOR THE
DEBILITATED NERVOUS SYSTEM,
DR. LOUIS J. JORDAN,
THE PROFESSOR OF THE ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, Montgomery street, San Calisoma, San Francisco, has published four of his many important and instructive lectures in a neat volume for those who cannot attend the lectures delivered at the Museum. Every Unmarried and Married man should read and study these important Lectures for the good of himself and offspring.
By addressing the Secretary of the Anatomical Museum, San Francisco, enclosing 25 cents in postage stamps, to pay postage, the Book will be forwarded to any part of the States and Territories. ap26d1ylp

River Steamers.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Summer Arrangement.
ASTORIA & MONTICELLO.
OKANAGON LEAVES PORTLAND FOR ASTORIA and way Ports, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M. Returns the following days.
FANNIE TROUP leaves PORTLAND for MONTICELLO, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M., GOING THROUGH TO ASTORIA ON THE SATURDAY TRIP. Returning on Monday.
WENAT leaves PORTLAND for MONTICELLO AND FREEPORT (VIA SLOUGH), Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M. Returns VIA SLOUGH following days.
J. C. AINSWORTH, Pres't.
Portland, August 15, 1870. au15d1tf

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S
NOTICE!
BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL leave Portland as follows:
FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.
FOR ASTORIA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.
FOR MONTICELLO—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.
ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, AUGUST 5TH, UNTIL further notice, the STEAMER YAKIMA will make TWO TRIPS A WEEK on the Upper Columbia.
Passengers leaving Portland on Mondays, and Fridays will make the connection as above.
au5dtf J. C. AINSWORTH, President

PEOPLE'S TRANSPORTATION CO.'S
STEAMER ALERT,
WILL LEAVE THE COMPANY'S WHARF Daily (Sundays excepted), at 5 o'clock A. M., for
OREGON CITY,
CONNECTING WITH BOATS ON
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, & FRIDAY
FOR
DAYTON & SALEM
AND ON
TUESDAY & FRIDAY
For Albany.
A. A. McGULLY,
Pres't People's Trans. Co.
Salem, August 1, 1870. au1dtf

Life Insurance.
THE WASHINGTON
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

ORGANIZED.....1860.
POLICIES EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION.
Cash Assets, over.....$2,250,000
SECURELY INVESTED.
Over 12,000 Members.
PURELY MUTUAL!
Dividends paid one year from date of Policy
All Policies and Dividends Non-Forfeitable.
Over 5,000 Policies issued in 1868
THIS COMPANY POSSESSES A COMBINATION of desirable features which no other organization can claim. Its growth has been steady, its success marked. Its system of business is pre-eminently adapted to benefit the holders of its Policies
M'KENNEY & LINDERMAN,
General Agents, 121 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Directly opposite Occidental Hotel.
W. WHITWELL,
GENERAL AGENT FOR OREGON AND TERRITORIES
PORTLAND, OREGON.
o21d1ylp

ALAMEDA PARK ASYLUM.
ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA.
Private Institution for Treatment of Mental Alienation.
OFFICE—No. 330 Montgomery St., San Francisco.
NO PATIENT RECEIVED WITHOUT PROPER CERTificate of Insanity, signed by two respectable Practicing Physicians, and dated not more than ten days before entering the Asylum. Blank forms of Certificates, Circulars and full information furnished upon application at the Asylum, or at its office in San Francisco.
J. J. MATTHEWS, M. D., EUSTACE TRENOR, M. D., ap28d1yp2m Resident Physicians.

Banks.

LADD & TILTON,
BANKERS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
ESTABLISHED, 1859.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ACCOUNTS KEPT subject to Check or Draft.
INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS or TRUST FUNDS in sums of One Dollar and upwards from Date of Deposit.
MONEY LOANED on approved Security.
BONDS, STOCKS and other valuables received on Deposit for safe keeping.
COLLECTIONS made and proceeds promptly remitted.
INVESTMENTS in Real Estate and other property made for parties.
SIGHT and Telegraphic Exchange on San Francisco and the Atlantic States for sale.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold
AGENTS for the transaction of all kinds of Financial and Trust Business.
ja13dawtf

THE BANK
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid up Capital.....$1,562,500.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO
$10,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—6 NEW INDIA AVENUE, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
BRANCHES.
IN VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SAN FRANCISCO and PORTLAND.
AGENCIES,
IN NEW YORK, CANADA SCOTLAND & IRELAND.
Exchange for sale on
England, Ireland, Scotland, New York & Canada.
INTEREST ALLOWED on TIME DEPOSITS at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT PER ANNUM for periods of three months and upwards.
Approved Bills discounted or Collected. Loans made on available collaterals.
jy1dtf EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager.

Fire Insurance.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
UNION
Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO,
Nos. 416 and 418 CALIFORNIA ST
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
CASH CAPITAL, $750,000
DEPOSIT IN OREGON, $50,000.
Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted and Paid in Gold Coin.
THIS COMPANY HAVING COMPLIED WITH the laws of Oregon, by making a Deposit of Fifty Thousand Dollars, is now prepared to effect Insurance against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, and also Against MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS on liberal terms.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary
General Agency for Oregon and Washington,
FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
E. D. BACKENSTOS, Special Agent,
Portland, September 22, 1869. s22d1f

E. MILWAIN,
93 Front Street, and 95 First Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
Importer and Dealer in
STOVES AND METALS,
TINMEN'S STOCK,
PUMPS, HOSE AND CONNECTIONS,
Lead, Water, Gas and Steam Pipe,
PLUMBERS' GOODS, GAS FITTINGS & FIXTURES,
AND
House Furnishing Hardware.
I INVITE THE ATTENTION OF COUNTRY BUYERS to my full and complete assortment of
COOK, BOX AND PARLOR STOVES,
Among which may be found the following Celebrated patterns:
"MONITOR,"
"BUCK'S PATENT," square and extension top.
"MISSISSIPPI,"
"DIAMOND ROCK,"
"HENRY CLAY," "GOLDEN GATE."
"PRIDE OF AMERICA,"
"GUARDIAN,"
"WESTERN FARMER,"
"AMERICA,"
Square and extension top.

Plumbers' Goods.
BATH TUBS, COPPER BOILERS, MARBLE SLABS,
STEAM AND WATER GAUGES,
Gauge Cocks, Steam Whistles
etc., etc.
PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING in all its branches, and all work warranted.
Manufacturer of TIN, SHEET IRON and COPPER WARE. jy1w1f

OREGON STEAM BREWERY,
FORMERLY "MASON'S."
MACADAMIZED ROAD, PORTLAND
XX CREAM & PALE ALE & BEER
AT REDUCED PRICES.
OPPOSITION INVITED! COMPETITION DEFIED!
ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1870, THE PRICES will be as follows, viz.:
XX Cream and Pale Ale and Beer:

Per hogshead (gallons)	$11 75
" barrel "	5 25
" ½ " "	2 60

Orders left at Ladd & Tilton's Bank
Philadelphia XXX Stock Ale & Porter
In packages (full measure) of 5 gallons and upwards delivered to all parts of the city free of all cartage charge.
WE WARRANT OUR ALES, BEER AND PORTER to be of the very best quality and guarantee to give entire satisfaction.
All orders by mail addressed to the OREGON STEAM BREWERY, Oregon to the Depot of the Age on S. E. corner of Washington and First will meet with prompt attention.
SHAW & CO.,
Proprietors Oregon Steam Brewery.

Estray Mule.
AN ESTRAY MULE, LIGHT DUN, WITH DARK stripes down the legs, came to the White House about the 14th inst., and has since been running in the pasture. The owner can have the animal by paying charges.
WHITE HOUSE, July 29, 1870. jy30d1f

By Overland Telegraph.

[DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

EASTERN DATES TO AUGUST 17.

The French Cause Desperate

LONDON, August 17. The *Herald's* cable dispatch says the French army of the Rhine have received *coupe de grade* near Metz and is now in a disastrous retreat towards Verdun in a shattered condition. The soldiers, individually, are desperate.

The Emperor is believed yet to be in actual command of the army.

Siege of Strasbourg.

SAARBRUCKEN, August 17 —via Berlin.—King William has appointed Governor Generals for Lorraine and Alsace.

LONDON, August 17.—A dispatch from Carlsruhe, headquarters of the Baden army, says the people and garrison of Strasbourg have labored with zeal to arm the ramparts, clear glacis and barricade the entrances, but the besiegers have destroyed much of their work. On the 13th three slight conflicts took place. A detachment of Baden troops set fire to a railway train while it was standing in a station, and one of their batteries approached within three hundred paces of the fortress and fired on the rampart. The Baden troops lost three killed and seventeen wounded.

Continued French Reverses.

LONDON, August 17.—Paris journals confess inability to explain the course of recent military events, in consequence of a confusion of dates and lack of authentic advices.

LONDON, August 17.—The *Tribune's* special at Chalons writes Sunday, that 10,000 wounded are being brought into camp. The town and camp presents a scene of riot, disorder and dissipation. If another battle is lost it will be a massacre.

Gen. Sheridan at Prussian Headquarters.

FRANKFORT, August 17.—Gen. Sheridan with Consul General Webster, has, through the good offices of Minister Bancroft, been accorded permission by the military to follow the campaign, with headquarters of the King.

Another Engagement.

PARIS, August 17.—An official dispatch has been made public as follows:

METZ, August 17—3 P. M.—We had a serious engagement yesterday near Gravelotte. We gained an advantage but lost heavily. Gravelotte is a small village six miles southwest of Metz and two miles west of Mosolle.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Dispatch from Seattle.

SEATTLE, August 18.—Messrs. Tilton and Flint, who have the superintendency of the location of the Northern Pacific Railroad, arrived in this city on Monday and started on a tour of inspection over the Cascade mountains, via the Snoqualmie Pass.

The party sent over the Skadgit Pass route on an exploring expedition, for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, have completed their work and returned to this city yesterday.

The Sheriff has seized by virtue of writs of attachment, the stock of goods formerly belonging to Bruns & Co. Several suits have been instituted against the firm by parties here and by San Francisco creditors. Amount of all the claims, about $5,000.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Commenting on the great French meeting in Dublin, the Dublin *Irishman* says that Napoleon's enterprise "is a war for honor, which Ireland understands." It is really a war for territory, which the French just now think Napoleon himself does not understand.

The London *Civil Service Gazette* says: "The extinction of the British national debt is a feat of finance which some day may be accomplished, but not, we fear, in our generation. Nevertheless, it is a favorite dream with Utopian philosophers and reformers; inventors torture their brains upon it, and professors of legerdemain exorcise their wits upon it incessantly."

Whether Prussia was really contemplating an extension of her limits when France struck her in the face, may not be known to the present generation. French statesmen profess to believe that Bismarck was meditating some steps like those which took Prussia across the Elder and into Bohemia and Hanover. The aggressor in great wars has not always been the side which first lost patience. The conduct of Prussia in delaying the execution of the treaty of Prague to the injury of Denmark, and the pressure she has exercised to reorder purely national the independent sovereignty of the South German States, are quoted against her now. But in the roar of the murderous conflict, such discussions seem vain.

A year or two ago enormous numbers of German emigrants were in the habit of proceeding, *via* Liverpool, to this country, particularly during the autumn. More recently, however, that branch of emigration has been conducted from Hamburg and other German ports, so that it is expected in Liverpool that the emigration trade there will not sustain any serious diminution from the impending war, unless, indeed, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway (from which two countries emigration *via* Liverpool has latterly been extensive) be drawn into the conflict. It is anticipated, that, notwithstanding the restrictions on the Continent, large numbers of intending German emigrants will pass the frontier into Holland and Belgium, and take passage thence to America.

Berlin correspondence [July 15th] of the London *News* gives this: The excitement here has become intense, and its character serious. Some houses in the West-end to-day have begun to display flags. The crowd yesterday evening at the corner of Unter den Linden and Frederick street was enormous, and the broad streets were everywhere filled in a manner which hardly permitted the numerous carriages to pass. This morning a similar scene was enacted in the eastern parts of the town in the neighborhood of the Bourse. Numerous family meetings are already taking place to make arrangements for "the great war." The angry feelings one hears expressed everywhere have for their object not only the French government, but the French people. They must be put under tutelage—this is the general cry. The newspapers call Paris a lunatic asylum under an ignorant Italian doctor, who knows no remedy but bleeding.

The Vienna *Wanderer*, in an article on France and the European equilibrium, observes: "The preponderance of France is sapping the equilibrium of Europe, and turning the independence of the Latin nations into a meaningless expression. France insists on prescribing to the Spaniards whom they are to take for King, and condemns the Italians to suffer eternally the flagrant shame of their nation—the temporal power of the Papacy. Nay, more! The external policy of France makes her the incubus of all other European States, whose internal tranquility she disturbs to an unprecedented extent. We owe it to France that the farce of Papal infallibility, in spite of the admonitions of the different Cabinets, has been brought on the stage, that religious harmony has been interrupted, the legitimate position of the State to the Church made a matter of debate, and the foundations of the civil power undermined."

At one of the battles of the rebellion, a young man of Greenville, S. C., was shot in the eye, and the bullet lodging in the head could not be extracted by the most skillful surgeons, and caused continued annoyance. Recently, however, the sufferer was seized with a violent fit of coughing, during which the bullet, weighing half an ounce, dropped into his mouth. In six years the bullet had worked its way slowly through the palate, and was released by the convulsive effort of coughing.

There is something of a revulsion in England against free trade. Several prominent writers have lately published elaborate arguments to show that the manufactures of the country are suffering under her present policy. Those who are clamoring so violently on the subject here might well study opinion and results there.

The French Uprising.

EXCITING SCENES IN PARIS—THE FRENCH ENTHUSIASM COMPARED TO THAT OF THE NORTH AFTER THE FALL OF SUMTER.

[Correspondence New York Tribune.]

PARIS, July 22.—For a day or two back there has been an apparent lull in the gathering storm of war, but it is merely superficial and shows intense absorption in the great event of the day, not that the public mind is cooling in its fervor. I have been a spectator during one great war, which was popular if ever a war were popular, and comparing what I am seeing now with what I saw at home, I cannot for a moment doubt that in throwing down the glove to Prussia the Government had, and knew it had, the vast body of the people at its back, and that it could not have kept the peace if it had wished it ever so much. I believe those who say that the Emperor was averse to the war are mistaken. It is true that his health is in a wretched state, and that the excitement of carrying on a war at this time is a thing he may dread; and it is true that in real, sober earnest he did try, some two or three years ago, to bring about a disarmament, but it is also true that the Emperor knows, or believes he knows, that Bismarck had fully made up his mind, in case the plebiscite went against the Government, to make a move fatal to the interest of France which, yet, she would be powerless to resist. Since he was convinced of this the Emperor has been determined to fight, and there are those who say that the Prussian candidature is entirely a scheme of the Emperor and Prim's invention, and that it is Prussia that has been duped into giving France the excuse she wanted for fighting. There may be no truth in this, but it was said, yesterday, by a person, whose name I cannot mention, and who ought to know something of what is going on, to be in inside the door. What is certain is, that communications between the Emperor and Prim are constant; that there is a powerful faction here arguing a movement in Spain in favor of the Prince of Asturias, and that ammunition of a very effective kind is being prepared in great quantities in view of that event. It is also evident from the revelations of the last few days that the reason given for declaring war were pure and simple fabrications. The alleged interview between the King of Prussia and the Benedetti at Ems, the refusal of the King to hear what the French Ambassador had to say, the King's sending an aid-de-camp to dismiss the Ambassador, and lastly, the dispatching of telegrams to the different Prussian Embassies to tell them beforehand of the insult the King intended to offer France—all these stories are inventions that, having served their turn, will soon be acknowledged for the falsehoods as gross exaggerations that they are. They were merely the catches which the hand of Napoleon applied to the fiery heart of France. Any stick or straw is good enough at a pinch to carry fire.

Had, if Napoleon wished, for an explosion over so ardently, the hand have been astonished beyond measure at the result of his manœuvers to bring it on. I have seen only one thing like it, and that was the excitement in New York at the news of the firing upon Sumter. Yet even that, was less than this. For, there, there were men whose hearts did not beat with ours, there were voices silent, there were feet that held back. But, here the men who do not hate Prussia, who do not hate her rulers, who do not leap at the chance of fighting her, are few and far between. Almost all the old hatreds are forgotten, and the hatchet is buried with unanimity to be dug up at a more convenient day. There is a prodigious enthusiasm for the war, big, below, this boiling there is a deep, strong, resistless current, sweeping all before it, bearing on the nation to the supreme hour that will for a long time decide its destiny. Only one thing now can stop France in her bloodhound course, and that is the Emperor's death. If the gout in his thigh, which, for the past two days, has kept him, at St. Cloud, should mount a little higher, the scene would undergo a mighty transformation; but that is a mere chance. To-day he is at the Tuileries again, and we are assured that he will go to Nancy to-morrow. All that can be said is that this is one of the times when events hang upon a hair.

Whoever was in Paris last Sunday night, and on the Boulevard, saw a sight never to be forgotten. A regiment of Zouaves left for the frontier, and all Paris was on the war path with them. I happened to be just entering the Place de la Concorde as they came across the bridge, and getting a good place by the side of a drummer, with the trumpet of the man in his rear planted comfortably in my left ear, I found myself, before I knew it, borne along like a chip in a freshet. There was no going back even if I had wanted to. The square was well enough, but when the crowd tried to squeeze itself into the rue Royale, I thought we were going to have the massacre of 1770 over again. Any one who had tried to step to tie his shoe, let us say, would never have wanted to tie his shoes any more! From wall to wall was a solid pavement of human heads, and out of every head came a shout, the shout not the hymn of the Marseillaise! When we reached the wider Boulevard, things were a little better, but not much, for we were merely a black river emptying into a black sea, and our wave soon mingled indistinguishably with the vaster flood. The sidewalks were crowded, the street was crowded, and every window was filled with people cheering, shouting, singing, and waving handkerchiefs. No omnibus nor cab had a ghost of a chance. Many escaped down side streets, but the greater part drew up in line along one side of the Boulevard, and waited, the crowd meanwhile taking advantage of the occasion, and swarming over omnibuses, cabs, and horses like ants over apple cores. The confusion was indescribable, for different sets of people were singing different airs, and the "Marseillaise," "Mourir pour la Patrie," the "Chant du Depart," and "Les Rampions," got so mixed up that it was all a roar through which you could only now and then hear a trumpet-blast, or a rattling drum, or the cry of "Vive l'empereur!" "A bas la Prusse!" and rarely, very rarely, "Vive l'Empereur!" The regiment was in luck last night, for the crowd was ready to give 'em anything. Money was shoved at them by handfuls, and some old fellows adroitly managed to get on the outside and thus grabbed more than their share. It was a sight to remember all one's life, and I was very glad, after living a year in the stifling air of Paris, to draw a free draught of real popular enthusiasm for something, like a half starved man, I didn't just then much care what it was was offered me—it was something.

A different sight had been the going out of a regiment of chasseurs that same morning early. I heard the music as I sat in my cyrie chamber, and, stepping out on the balcony, saw the men filing down the narrow rue Bellechasse. The soldiers filled the street; the sidewalks were filled with young men, arms locked, singing the Marseillaise, and music of life and limb, mixed with the chant of voices, came striking up between the high walled houses. In the midst went the staff officers, dressed in their best—no holiday now for her, but work in earnest, and mixed with the soldiers their mothers, wives, and lovers, keeping step and time. By one soldier went his wife, leading the little boy in her left hand, and in the other bearing the wee white-capped babe that sucked its thumb and leaped to hear the music. My God, it brought back such a rush of memories, and so many bitter sights at home that I am not ashamed to say my eyes were wet. How hateful seemed the ambition then that could, with a light heart, such as Ollivier boasts of, send these men in troops to the shambles.

NOTES ON THE WAR.

Chassepot rifles, to the number of 50

The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19 1870

A Southern Oregon Democratic Paper on the Railroad Situation

The Jacksonville *Sentinel* thinks that the Washington Statement in the *Herald* are startling, sensational, and must have their origin in a scheming ring round the Capitol, and says on the Williams amendment to the Humboldt Bay railroad bill: "Such railroad bill-log-rolling as this will lead to the end. Whatever stands in the way of this accomplishment may be stigmatized as free-trade, whatever conservatism opposes it may be denounced as protection."

Our people now see with their own eyes better than they ever knew with their ears. The whole talk about free trade is nothing, if that which is purely local. We want a railroad. We want it built. Less than that no one believes. Congressman Smith and the *Herald* writer cling like Senator Williams to the old and tried shafts of human wit and calumny attempting by blacken his reputation and assailing him as the betrayer of the highest and most important interests of the State, and all because he had proposed this amendment to the Humboldt Bay railroad bill. Yet Mr. Smith and the *Herald* are now complimented and commended by a Democratic paper for veering round toward Williams' point. This commendation has all the force of a stinging reproach against them for their former action. To be told that they are now evincing good sense by accepting the proposition which they characterized but a little while ago as so base in its conception and so injurious to the State, may gratify them, but if they consider it an encomium they are very easily flattered.

But we would advise the *News* that while they are apparently veering round and professing a willingness to support the Williams amendment they are still working against the interests of South an Oregon. They are for that amendment in the form they are against it in all the substance. We appeal for the proof to Mr. Smith's recent letter. He says he will vote for the amendment, not because it will give the southern counties a railway, but because it will enable the Central Pacific Company to take part of the grant and use it for their Humboldt-Eugene branch. They can build their road on the grant from the Humboldt as far as that grant lies in their route, then throw away the rest of it, run on the east side of the mountains till they reach a point opposite Eugene, and then pass over. In this way the southern counties would still be left without a railroad. Mr. Smith does not care whether they have one or not: he is intent only on what the Central Pacific Company ask for in the matter. Senator Williams would not only have the grant made in such a manner as to favor the southern counties, but he would, if necessary, have a provision inserted that no company should have any part of it unless they would actually build the road into the valley of Rogue river.

In another article the *News* continues the discussion of the railroad problem and says that 'the whole thing hinges on Congressional action. So it does. It all depends on the fate of Senator Williams' amendment. And the probability is that that amendment will be lost, for he will not long be in a position to support it. "What we have to fear," says the *News*, 'is the ignorance of Congressmen with regard to the nature of the country over which the railroad is to be built, and the influence of the 'lobby.'' Precisely so. And who can you send to take Williams place who will be able to enlighten them and have influence enough to carry the measure through? Nobody. No Democrat can do anything, for the entire Pacific coast delegation in both Houses, with the single exception of Williams, is against the measure. Smith now pretends to be for it, but he admits that he is for it only for the purpose before stated, that is, to enable the Central Pacific Company to use part of the grant in building the branch to Eugene City. Again, the *News* says 'Pengra and his coadjutors are persistent and unbiring in their determination to have the road enter the Willamet in the direction of Eugene. True again, and after Williams' opposition is withdrawn they will have power to carry out their purpose. The *News* may well be afraid of what it calls the 'stupendous combination of interests in the Willamet valley'—(it is not wholly in the Willamet valley, but in great part in California)—"to frustrate the prospects of Southern Oregon."

As Senator Williams said in his letter which was published last month, the southern counties "cannot complain if he should conclude that they have disapproved his action on the Pengra bill, to which he had only been opposed because he considered it unfavorable to their interests." The expression of the southern counties at the polls is apparently *against* the measure which the *News* is so anxious should succeed, and they would have no right whatever to complain if Williams should construe it so withdraw his opposition to the Pengra scheme and allow the measure to pass in the shape in which the *Herald* Congressman Smith and the Central Pacific company are so anxious to have it. We do not know that he will do so, we simply say that a railroad should not be forced on the people of the southern counties unless they want it—and they don't want it, if we may judge of their action in the late election.

Free Trade in the Coming Elections

A considerable number of newspapers throughout the country are skyrocketing on free trade theories and the Democrats in many places are laboring to make an issue against protection in the approaching elections. The signs, however, are not propitious for success in this line. But as the opposition are hard pressed for issues, it were almost cruel to complain of them for trying to make some capital out of this old and much discussed subject.

Investigation and experience have proved that civilization and national power proceed in exact proportion to the diversification of industry. Now in this view, we ask what produces diversification of industry so perfectly as a protective tariff. What so thoroughly breaks it down as free trade? In this light, free trade means nationality and dependence and national weakness; protection means reinforcement of every influence that builds up and strengthens national independence and national virility.

Suppose all tariff duties repealed: direct taxation established and every barrier erected against the influx of foreign competition torn down, what would be the consequence? Every iron, cotton, woolen, copper, and other industry in this country would cease to exist. Hundreds of thousands of artisans engaged in these employments would be dispersed upon the single pursuit agriculture. As foreign countries even now buy very small part of our soil products, we would find ourselves unable to pay for our present state of importations. Hence they would fall off and with these diminutions we would soon find ourselves reduced to what may be designated as colonial dependence. Now all experience shows that a people devoted to one pursuit is easily made the slave of despotism. In truth of this proposition we refer to any nation where diversification of industry is least. An unanswerable deduction from such facts is that diversity of employments in every country is essential to the maintenance of national independence, and that whatever will lead to the end. Whatever stands in the way of this accomplishment may be stigmatized as free-trade, whatever conservatism opposes its movement may be denounced as protection.

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WAR NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

PARIS, August 10—Midnight.—The Emperor has received much information from the seat of war, but the nature of the dispatches prevents the *Gazette* publishing them. The Emperor sends the *Gazette* a message to the effect that he has had a hard day's fighting, but that the French troops are in excellent spirits. It would be inconsistent with the dignity of such a sovereign as the Emperor to send a message which was not of a cheering character. The first sentiment that strikes the reader of this message is that when he returned to his horses to mount and ride to the battle-field, he was not disheartened by the reports of the Ministry.

PARIS, August 11—The *Figaro* says a physician just returned from the first step to take over the Prussians a statement of the subject of the late fighting. Nearly all the officers killed and wounded in the fight were shot in the back. Many of the French soldiers killed and wounded were found with cartridges in the fingers ready for the chassepots. These facts are startling, but not to the point they are alleged to prove.

The *Figaro* gives the full wing account of the battle of Wissenburg. The General was first in the beginning in the thickest of the fight. When he saw the day lost after he had done all he could to retrieve it, and when not even a bullet was left him he called his Aids together, and gave them their last orders. Then, as soon as the last was gone, the General, spurring his horse rode some distance to the front, dismounted, and taking a pistol from the holster shot the animal. Then, turning round, he slowly walked toward the enemy. His soldiers vainly tried to stop him amid a terrible fire. He deliberately walked on. The retreating soldiers, aroused by the spectacle, turned again upon the enemy, but fell in heaps around their General, who still pressed onward. Another tremendous discharge from the enemy and Douay, almost alone, fell dead.

WASHINGTON, August 11—A letter from a well known American in Berlin on intimate terms with the Government of the North German Confederation, furnishes the information that the project to place Prince Hohenzollern on the throne of Spain, was purposely concealed by the Prince, from King William for some time. When the King was consulted, the project received his prompt and unqualified help. Both the King, arguing that a conflict of the peculiar temperament of the Spanish people, such as it reckon, would probably break out and Marshal Prim's affair, resulting in the loss of the Prince's head. The writer further says that the King believes views up to the time of the French overtures for conquiry himself through his edict of Ems on, his nation, and nothing but the tone and manner in which the demand was made, and afterwards followed up by him for guarantees prevented any further reference to the subject by the King.

LONDON, August 11—The King of Prussia has issued the following proclamation:

"We, William, King of Prussia, make known to all the inhabitants of French territory occupied by German forces that the Emperor Napoleon having, by sea and land, attacked the German nation, eager to live in peace with the French people, we have taken command of the German armies to repel aggression, and by military events have been led to pass the French frontier. We war against soldiers, not citizens, therefore the latter may continue secure in possession of their property so long as they abstain from hostilities, and we grant them protection as a matter of right. The Generals commanding corps will decide what measures are necessary toward individual commanders violating the usages of war. They will also regulate the requisitions necessary to sustain their troops, and fix the difference of exchange between German and French currency, in order to facilitate dealing of soldiers and citizens. (Signed) WILLIAM.

"Given at Saarbruck on the 11th day of August, 1870."

Origin of the War

NATIONAL JEALOUSY AND SENSIBILITIES—A NATIONAL AND NOT A DYNASTIC CONTEST.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

There is hardly a Frenchman or a German who has not looked forward to this war as inevitable for the last four years. It must have entered into the calculations of the statesmen of Prussia when they measured their strength against Austria, it has held its place in the calculations of the statesmen of France since the day when Austria was proved the weaker. For the present, at all events, we do not doubt that Frenchmen are quite in accordance with the disclaimer of all thoughts of territorial aggrandizement. How long this moderation would endure under the excitement of a great victory is another matter, but as regards the feelings in which the contest originates the statement may easily be quite true. France has gone to war rather from fear than from ambition, rather from a belief that it is essential to her very existence to check the growth of Prussia than from any conscious desire to extend her own limits. She has seen Prussia suddenly assume a position in Europe at least equal to her own. That chosen Germany which excited no fears, planned no surprises, pursued no policy, has become organized and organized under influences which must inevitably lead it to aim at becoming still greater. The old Confederation was obviously a mask for weakness, not a source of power. The interests of its members were so conflicting that such strength as each possessed only served to neutralize the strength of its neighbor. Now the whole of Germany, north of the Main, is an instrument in the hands of a single State, and all beyond that boundary threatens to follow the same irresistible law. It is not against Prussia merely that France has armed herself. If Austria had been the uniting force in Germany, she might have come in for the same hostility. It is true that the ambition manifested of late by Prussia has been of a peculiarly irritating, aggressive kind, and the fact that it has been gratified at the cost of overriding a good many native wishes to arrive at German unity by a pleasanter road has enabled Frenchmen to persuade themselves that in the violence and greed of Prussia that most excites their enmity. It is pretty clear, however that it is the end which is being brought about, not the means employed to bring it about, that really governs the action of France. If Germany had become one among the bleating of lambs instead of the roar of the cannon, it would still have been a change of sad and evil omen in the eyes of a true Frenchman. He thinks, or more accurately he feels that he cannot breathe freely in this new atmosphere. He cannot persuade himself that there can be room enough in Europe for France and Germany, supposing Germany is to become a great and consolidated empire. Perhaps a reflection how useful the cry of nationality, the claim founded on identity of race and speech, has been to his own country helps to increase his alarm. The left bank of the Rhine was once all German, and in some moments of future reverse Alsace may be fetched away to give completeness to the German inheritance. Even if French men could be brought to reject these fears there are others which are simple certainties. Whether France is or is not likely to suffer material loss at the hands of a united Germany, she is certain to suffer—nay, she has already suffered—a loss of influence and position which is hardly less galling to a proud and sensitive nation. France has gloried in being the arbiter of Europe. She P war to be first consulted and deferred to on every European difficulty: the permanent factor in every European combination. She has not been all this since Sadowa, and she cherishes a bitter hostility against the Power which has worked the change. It may be a sentimental grievance but we in England have reason enough to know how keenly sentimental grievances may be felt, and how largely they affect the conduct and attitude of a nation. The natural growth of Germany operates necessarily as a check upon France and the natural resentment which the sense of this check arouses finds expression in war. Finally, the political difficulties of the emperor and his dynasty—too late—that personal government has not easily transferable by its father to son have hastened the occasion and precipitated the disaster.

The Ninth Census

While our Western cities are growing rapidly, the Marshal's reports of actual increase do not justify the extravagant estimates put forth by some of the journals of the West. Chicago has been estimated as high as 100,000 inhabitants but will fall much short of that. Of it the Journal of Commerce says:

"It seems the census of the Fifteenth Ward of the city has been completed, and there will show a population of 13,000. If this is all and there is raising wind to put better the population of the old city will fetch it 175,000. If that is a correct estimate the city has or has not increased enough to warrant the work of taking the census has been poorly done. The city of Chicago made an appropriation of $1,000 for the purpose of assisting the Marshal in his work. It was so. Is this all that did it—not Chicago.

Of Milwaukie the *Sentinel* says:

"As regards our own city, we are not aware that any indications of the census figures have been given but we shall not be surprised if we fall something short of the 100,000 people we have so long reckoned ourselves. At all events, there is not the least doubt that the estimate of 112,000, at which our population was set in the yearly reports of the Chamber of Commerce six months ago, will be found to have been inexcusably wild."

Hair Shows.—The intelligent London public has recently been entertained by a baby show. It is many years since our own city was favored with a similar exhibition. We have remarked more than once then and would exhibit public opinion now and welcome a repetition of the entertainment. In fact, it is difficult to realize the possibility of such an occurrence in any civilized community at this stage of the world's progress. Of course there will always be men ready to commit themselves fully for the sake of gain. But one would suppose it less easy to find women, even among the least refined and purranted in every instance of maternal deficiency as to be willing to put their offspring on a level with rare poodles and prize pigs.

In France there are [illegible] voyageurs [illegible] whom there are 120,000 between 20 and 30 years and [illegible] description.

[illegible] Dentists [illegible] shows [illegible] Chancellor [illegible] Bismarck [illegible] Count [illegible] Moltke [illegible] Generals [illegible] Crown Prince [illegible] Queen [illegible] Emperor [illegible] Napoleon [illegible] Empress [illegible] Eugenie [illegible] Prince Imperial [illegible] Napoleon [illegible] Prince [illegible] Napoleon [illegible] Princess [illegible] Clotilde [illegible] Prince [illegible] Murat [illegible] Princess [illegible] Murat [illegible] Princess [illegible] Mathilde [illegible] Prince [illegible] Demidoff [illegible] Princess [illegible] Demidoff [illegible] Princess [illegible] Metternich [illegible] Prince [illegible] Metternich [illegible] Princess [illegible] Pauline [illegible] Prince [illegible] Pauline

...tion and Commission...

B. RICHARDSON,
CHIONEER
...ar of Front and Oak Streets.

AUCTION SALES
ESTATE, ORDINARY GENERAL
AND HORSES
...ys—Wednesday and Saturday.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Copartnership Notice
...
...GUNAN ... A. B. RICHARDSON.

...t Private Sale.
...BE REFINED BAR and BUNDLE IRON;
... SQUARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL;
...S SHOES, PIKE'S SPADE, SAWS;
...S, PRY-PANE SHEET IRON, L. S. IRON
ALSO,
...rge assortment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

...gular and Peremptory Sale
OF
...ceries, Furniture,
...ERAL MERCHANDISE, &c.
...will sell at my Auction Sales Room,
...ATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,

Groceries:
100 bbl ...ba SUGAR.
75 chests TEA.
ALSO,
150 cases FRESH TOMATOES,
100 ... GREEN PEAS,
100 cases PEACHES,
80 ... GREEN CORN
ALSO,
150 box CANDLES,
275 box C. C. SOAP;
ALSO,
60 ... MARKET BASKETS
25 ... CLOTHES
ALSO,
100 bbl ... DRIED PEACHES;
100 bbl ... DRIED APPLES;
1,00 ... CRANBERRIES,
ALSO,
50 box MACARONI;
180 ... VERMICELLI
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auct'r

...mportant Sale
OF
...ABLE HOMESTEAD PROPERTY
...ated in BALCH'S ADDITION to the
City of Portland.

I will sell at my Auction Sales Room,
...EDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1870,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,

...Block 86, situated on cor. A and East Park Sts.
... 86, situated on East Park street;
... 86, do do
... 86, do do
... 86, do do
... 86, situated on cor. A and North Eighth st.
ALSO,
...pe (1), Two (2), Three (3), Four (4), Five (5) Six
...n (7), Eight (8), Nine (9), Ten (10) and Eleven
...lock 86(?).
ALSO,
...wo and Three in Block 38 in Couch's addition
...y of Portland.
...Perfect. Terms, one-third cash, one-third in
...s and one-third in ninety days.
...ion of parties desiring to make investments in
...omestead. Property is particularly called to plat
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auct'r.

...NTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS
...NTIC WHITE LEAD, pure;
...LED OIL, pure;
...IGHES, BRUSHES;
...TT'S RADIANT" COAL OIL
...E'S COAL OIL
...A NUT OIL, LARD OIL, pure
...INERY OIL, NEAT'S FOOT OIL.
...le at small advance on San Francisco Prices, by
GEO. L. STORY,
45 Front St., Portland

J. B. CONGLE,
...FRONT STREET, PORTLAND
(Next door to Knapp, Burrell & Co.)

...HI FRY, HARDWARE
...addles, Bridles,
...IPS AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
...3dd1f

SHERLOCK & CO.
...HOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
...addles, Harness,
...DLERY HARDWARE
...'s Concord Stage and Buggy
Harness, &c., &c.
...LE ROOMS.—No. 43, 45 and 59
Front St., Portland.
...0 doz assorted TEAM COLLARS
on hand

...HAZARD'S GUNPOWDER.
...ZARD'S ELECTRIC—In 1 lb canisters.
...RD'S AMERICAN SPORTING—In
...lb and ½ lb canisters.
...RD'S DUCK SHOOTING—In ½ lb,
...lb and 5 lb canisters.
...RD'S KENTUCKY RIFLE—In ½ lb
...lb and 5 lb canisters.
...RD'S SEA SHOOTING—In ½ lb, 1 lb
...lb and 25 lb Kegs
...RD'S CALIFORNIA RIFLE (Ex-
...ld'n)—In ½ lb and 1 lb canisters.
...RD'S MINING AND BLASTING—In
...lb Kegs.
...SAFETY FUSE, and ELEY'S
...PORTING AMMUNITION.
...le by
EDWARD H. PARKER,
116 Front St., San Francisco.
...Agents for the Hazard Powder Company on the
...coast.

...AINFUL REFLECTION.
...Inasmuch as a heart is painfully grieved to witness
...y on the part of those who are in condition to assist
...mmigrants. Ignorance alone can relieve the
...bject to be benefited from the charge of
...ingratitude. How then can those hospi
...recognize that ... part of
...acknowledge the superior merit of
...Nawton's PECTORAL SYRUP as
the most effective remedy ev-
...or offered to an appreciat-
...ture public for the cur-
...this and other kinds of
...the Throat, ...
...whether ...
...ELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.
...3dd1w1w

...RMEN ISLAND SALT
WARRANTED PURE.
...E, COARSE-GROUND, DAIRY AND TABLE
...ALT, always on hand and for sale in quantities
HOLLADAY & BRENHAM,
Sole Agents, San Francisco.

...DER AND SHOT for sale by
H. W. CORBETT & CO.

The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1870.

CITY.

...UNTY COURT—UPON, JUDGE.—Proceedings
...ing 18:
...State of Oregon vs James Quigley—default en-
...ered against defendant.
...Same vs Blossom—order confirming sale.
...Same vs Lizzie Green—former bond
...ordered, and new bond given.
...Same vs Sykes—default and decree of for-
...feiture against defendant.
...The Grand Jury presented two bills of indict-
...ment:
...The State of Oregon vs James Wilson—defend-
...ant arraigned on the indictment for robbery, he
...pleading with a dangerous weapon; given till
...Monday to plead.
...Same vs James Wilson—defendant arraigned
...on the indictment for assault with intent to kill
...one Hamilton, and allowed till Tuesday to
...plead.
...C. C. Moreland was appointed by the Court
...counsel for defendant in each case.
...Venire for two additional jurors ordered for
...Monday at nine o'clock.
...Same vs State of Oregon vs James
...Bassett—assault with a dangerous weapon; de-
...fendant pleaded not guilty, trial occupied great-
...er part of the day.
...The Sheriff returned venire of ten additional
...jurors: James Bothwell, J. W. Dodge, C. D.
...Lee, S. Oliver, James H. Reid, Lemuel Bills, W.
...J. Oliver, ...
...Lyles.
...State of Oregon vs James Wilson—indictment
...for highway robbery, being armed with a danger-
...ous weapon; prisoner pleaded guilty to the in-
...dictment; Saturday 20th, set for passing sen-
...tence.
...All cases except those on the Quigley case, ex-
...cept the liens.
...Thos. Parker and Jacob Hoover vs. the Oregon
...Central Railroad Company, Washington county.
...Hon. Joe Johnson, Sanford Wilson, John Chipman,
...Hon. Jackson, Sanford Wilson, John Chipman,
...Hon. Joe Johnson, Sanford Wilson, John Chipman,
...Hon. Joe Johnson, Sanford Wilson, John Chipman,
...Hon. Joe John

France's Best Ally

A Tale Has Its Moral, Even of Money Bags

[Paris Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune]

In the Judengasse in Frankfort is a tall, narrow little house which strangers point out silently as the birthplace of the commercial influence which has made Jewish interests in every part of the world dependent upon the success of the Rothschilds. It is the birthplace of the both kinds of that name, though those who have profited no more than the Rothschilds themselves since the days of the Florentine Perruzzi who made stuff in the legs of their pants but whose vast fortune they put away in the vaults of banks, likes its found as well as high fashion. In all these years since Mayer Amschel Rothschild first established himself in the Judengasse, with a red parasol for a sign, the family has been amassing riches by loans, purchases and other regular methods and meeting with no reverses save those of 1846 when the revolutionary whirlwind swept away values and despots indiscriminately. Sometimes such a mill as would cover that particular damage an ax mill which was soon recovered. Every nation in Europe has tested both the Rothschilds' purse. England drew upon it to the extent of $200 000 000 Austria some $50 000 000, France over $80 000 000 and Naples Russia Germany and smaller states found aid help in the time of need. Even Prussia discovered $40 000 000 in the Judengasse when she could have procured it nowhere else and as for private enterprises railways steamboats canals and so on—there was hardly one which the security was even passable that failed to obtain the cash resources essential to development and success.

When the head of the house in Paris died, not long since, it required months even to estimate his wealth. It was of such vast extent and so varied in its character and since his death equally able management has further increased the value of the whole until the accumulation attains a figure almost beyond the possibility of comprehension. With their wealth, too has come to the Rothschilds a reputation for integrity based upon their well known transaction with the fugitive Elector of Hesse Cassel who set $5 000 000 in silver hurriedly deposited and was returned to him swollen with the eight years interest they had paid for its safe and lucrative keeping. The Paris house has taken the control of all the branches of the firm within the past ten years the original one at Frankfort becoming, like those of Vienna, London and Naples a subordinate. So vast at last has grown this concentrated power, and so judicious is its application, that the Rothschild influence now extends to all the bourses and exchanges of Europe and Rothschild operations supply a barometer for the guidance of banking houses the world over. As the Rothschilds move so moneyed men in London, San Francisco and New York move their facilities for information and the never failing shrewdness that point their action being universally acknowledged.

Such a power, it may be imagined, is prodigious. Although flying no banners and beating no drums, it is superior to an army, however numerous. Needle guns and Chassepots cannot resist the subtle force of a cheque, despotism and imperialism are powerless to coerce the credit willingly accorded by this firm's seeking. Consequently there is a significance in the resignation by Alfonso Rothschild of the Prussian consulate at Paris which will be readily comprehended in counting houses in various parts of the world. The office was conferred to placate the injuries inflicted upon the Rothschild and other banking houses when Frankfort was absorbed by Prussia—that lively period succeeding Sadowa when free cities and free provinces were swallowed without so much as by your leave, when German potentates fled to Paris and Vienna, and sustained lawsuits in London and insults and humiliation everywhere, from Stuttgart to Stralsund. All Frankfort was wroth at Prussia's exactions. The levies made by Bismarck exceeded the worst anticipations, and naturally engendered the bitterest hostility against the kingdom he represented.

The abrupt relinquishment of this official honor is an unequivocal proof of Rothschild memories and a decided expression of the Rothschild sympathies. It means aid to France as the house has before aided her, and it also indicates a belief that she is worth further aiding. This antagonism of finance may prove formidable to Prussia whose exchequer is not so plentiful as rumor pretends. To the Rothschilds will go the possessions and funds of all who seek a safe deposit for them, and their resources will thus swell into an unparalleled magnitude. As France contains so much that makes the Rothschilds' wealth and, as we have said, loans having already been made here, the Emperor will find whatever additional accommodation he may need. His empire represents payment in full, his downfall repudiation. Such an alliance is better for him than that of any kingdom. It means supplies and arms, and a capacity to prolong the war indefinitely. The financial soundness of the Rothschilds being involved in the security of France, they will hardly fail to use all their efforts to secure both—their efforts, it being understood, comprising the efforts of all the Jew bankers with whom they are so closely and intimately allied.

How Napoleon Went to the Field—European papers state that the baggage of the French Emperor which preceded him to the seat of war looked more like a traveling hospital than the traps of a general. It contained among others a large medicine chest three kinds of bathing tubs and some other bathing apparatus, an invalid's easy chair, a stretcher of peculiar construction, and a great deal of other medical and sick room appliances. The horses of the Emperor which were sent to the front were most carefully selected from the Imperial stables by the Emperor's own valet. He picked out the tamest and gentlest he could find and even went so far as to buy some horses, not so much for their beauty and spirit, for they show very little of either, as for their meek and gentle demeanor. Before they were sent to the front they were exposed to a great deal of artillery firing to accustom them to the roar of cannon, the only thing their rider will probably hear of the battle, and this took the last vestige of spirit they still possessed away from them. The valet was also most particular in examining the saddles destined for use of His Majesty and all double wadded, and had extra paddings put on the back.

Foolhardiness—The *City of Rajpoo* is supposed to be lost. She is a tiny craft perform ing a foolhardy expedition across the Atlantic. There is no special bravery in this, still less of public utility. Bligh of the *Bounty*, navigated the South seas and the Indian ocean in an open boat. Whaleboats have lived through the heaviest seas. But Bligh, in his sober senses, would not start across the ocean in an open boat nor would a whale boat start from the ship's side in a fog. Those eccentric actions, done for notoriety's sake, prove, in the ing, achieve nothing, and only call to mind Frederick the Great an his artillerymen. In a review a gun having stuck in a ditch a driver of immense strength rushed to the wheel and lifted it bodily out of the ditch. The King praised him and gave him his purse. Another giant envying his comrade's good fortune, seized an opportunity when the King was looking his way to lift a field gun off the ground and place it at carry arms. The King inquired how he has not without orders and put him under arrest for playing the fool.

A Venerable Newspaper. On the 17th July the Worchester, (Mass.) *Spy* celebrated its hundredth birthday, and reprinted as a supplement a fac simile of the first issued by Isaiah Thomas on the 17th of July 1770. The fac simile is a small half sheet called *The Massachusetts Spy*, printed at Boston where for the first six months it came out tri weekly. In March, 1771, Mr. Thomas enlarged it and made it a weekly adorning its head, not with the present device, which was not then in existence but with two primitive woodcuts one representing the goddess of liberty, as significant of the principle as the other two extraordinary infants picking flowers from a basket surmounted with the motto, They call the child a misnomer of its enterprise. In 1775 the atmosphere of Boston grew too hot for a journal of the revolutionary character of the *Spy*, and the press and types were smuggled across Charles River and thence, the day after the battle of Lexington to Worcester where it has since been regularly published.

VARIETIES

A Mistake.—A person in search of employment went to the house of a lawyer the other day and inquired of the servant girl which way he moves down must come in the suit.

Texas has a new game in store its one holds a river the other holds the cards. Everything is the moment.

The stress of a man who has an occasional chance to borrow a dollar is that he could follow it with at the rate of $365 a day for a whole year.

A Newfoundland paper knows of a pair that can't distinguish one color from another. They are twins and colorblind.

If you wish to travel cheaply, patronize the railroads which advertise to carry their passengers for nothing without charge.

What that it means the saltation of the ocean? inquired a teacher of a pupil at the boy. Codfish was the quick reply.

There is a man who, it was boasted, never has all the work put upon his shoulders. He shifts the fashionable dance by letting it hops.

Never listen to flatterers, my dear said a mother to her daughter. Why mamma, how shall I know they are flatterers unless I listen to them.

Appleton's Journal is responsible for the following. If postage on papers is reduced to one cent there will be twos at where there is one cent now.

A noble red man named John recently settled in New London Connecticut. He is five feet two inches in his moccasins and his Americanized descendants proudly inquire. How is that for High John Reed?

Not having heard from the lightning sorcerers in relation to the enormous Why do hens lay? we see the young man temporarily answers because at night they cackle.

A boy in Vermont sent seventy five cents to New York recently for a method of writing with out pen or ink. He received the following inscription in large type on a card. Write with a pencil.

Impressive in its quaintness was the French Prince Imperial who lately picked up a spent bullet with the utmost heroism, has been sent back to Paris. His mother thinks the country of the gigantic and pumpkinous Dutch men is not a proper place for good little boys.

The snow was so deep in Cheshire county New Hampshire, in winter that it was difficult for persons meeting with teams to pass. An eccentric citizen well known in that county and having a defect in his speech was coming to the villages with a horse and sleigh and being about to meet a stranger with a team, exclaimed "Turn out turn out! my father's dead!" Upon which the stranger with much difficulty turned out and gave him the entire road. After he had got fairly by the stranger turned and inquired of him when his father died, to which the grief harrowed citizen responded, "About fifteen years ago."

Telegraphic Nonsense about the War.

[From the Chicago Republican.]

Those who read the class of telegraphic hypocrites sent North at the time the rebel forces bombarded Fort Sumter in 1861 will be better prepared to appreciate the war dispatches from the French army. The Charleston telegrams were magnificent highfalutin'. Hundreds of cannon were depicted as vomiting their glut day and night into the little isolated fort, and the heavens were lit up, for twenty miles about by explosive bombs and rockets. After three days of volcanic practice the astonishing news came over the wires that no one had been either killed or wounded. And then a natural horse laugh went up from all Europe at the unequaled lubberdity of the dispatches when compared with the facts. It made us the butt and ridicule of the world.

Supremely ridiculous as were the accounts of the opening drama here, Napoleon has excelled them. A couple of companies of Prussian soldiers—a picket, or rear guard, were driven out of Saarbruck by "some battalions of the French, and the event is recorded in a style that puts the Fort Sumter affair to the blush. What a *grand glorie* is made at crowning back a Prussian picket, from a point not deemed of any military importance! The Emperor is so pleased that he telegraphs to Paris that Louis has received his baptism of fire, because he saw the little skirmish. And more astonishing still, the soldiers wept at his tranquility! It is supposed that the armies now fronting each other on the frontier number not less than 600 000 men, and this little affair, in which not a thousand took part, and the losses are not above ten on either side is wrought up into a crying spell on the part of the French, because little Louis was so tranquil!

That is sent over to America as "war news," and it looks very much like it! Such sublimity of nonsense throws the first Bull Run "victory" into the shade. It shows that in silly gasconade, we can't hold a candle to Napoleon. The boys who went with Grant and Sherman can have their laugh now. They can appreciate the magnitude of the affair and the dewy condition of the eyes of the French army. How naturally the sublime blends with the ridiculous!

One Good Turn Deserves Another

[From the New York Evening Mail Aug 3d.]

The recent correspondence between Secretary Fish and Baron Gerolt the Prussian Minister at Washington, has shown a degree of cordiality between the two governments respectively represented which it may seem to some somewhat exceptional. It may not be generally known how good reason there is for this feeling of international comity but the existence of such a cause there is no doubt.

Briefly—In 1862, Baron Gerolt was almost the only representative of a foreign power at Washington who did not either openly or privately encourage the rebellion, or at least throw cold water on the enthusiasm of the friends of the Union. Under positive instructions from Bismarck, and in accordance with his own feelings, Baron Gerolt, from the first and through our darkest hours stood by us in every way in which he could do so as a representative of a neutral power. Not only was his sympathy and the moral support of his government of incalculable value in and of itself but it led to constructions of mutual obligations which were of the utmost consequence to us, in 1862 and 1863 particularly. In those years, when we first had to arise to the new and odious expedient of conscription demagogues strove to stir up among our foreign born population a feeling of hostility to the draft. How well they succeeded we all know, nor can we forget how many legal obstructions they resorted to in order to impair the efficiency of the law.

But the Prussian Minister from the first refused to aid his former countrymen in evasions of their military duty to their adopted country. He would not countenance the applications of Prussians for exemption unless they showed by their passports that they were really foreigners in this country. What would have happened had he and his government adopted a contrary course we can to some extent conceive. Had he made a hostile interpretation of the rights of naturalized Prussian citizens the effect of the draft would have been largely augmented and insurrection would have been resisted successfully.

It is for these reasons that our government holds such cordial relations with Prussia in the present hour of trial. Are they not such a?

A French Compliment to the Prussians.—Two years ago Gen. Changarnier wrote in the *Journal de la Marine* a remarkable article, in which he expressed a very high opinion of the Prussian military power. The great and principal force in the Prussian army he said, has been in its officers. No doubt a large share of honor is due to the Government and its organization, patiently and carefully prepared and the attention which was given to every improvement in the military art in a spirit of progress free from the shackles of routine and routine. Like the ancient Romans the Prussians took what was best but all this was only done by means of a staff of well instructed laborious officers applying themselves without relaxation to a work often deemed excessive. These officers as facts attested were admirably seconded by their soldiers. Under the flag all classes of society found themselves represented and intelligence came to the aid of discipline the quality was a surer guarantee of success than the quantity.

Dungeness Wine Country

The following is an extract from a private letter, which we have permission to publish. History will be interesting reading in future years, and chapters like the following from the pens of professors of civil engineering in the best colleges of the land will be welcomed as important contributions to the literature of demoralization. In the solitudes of the poor the first thought is the scarcity of property falsely held by the rich and assassination is the justice of the people. In the wine shop the culminating fact is the drunkard who disputes his fares. It is in the wine shop that workmen are taught to admire the man who has left off honest labor to live by his wits. The wine shop is the devil's own nursery. Whenever the demoralization of a people is alluded to, the wine shop is the first thing that comes to mind. Hungerford is probably a bad counsellor but drunk is a worse.

Finance and Commerce

Portland, Tuesday Aug 10 1869

Gold—at New York to 110¾.

Legal Tender—99 to 99¼.

Wholesale and Jobbing Markets

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Reaping machines Manufacturers keys 2½@2½ Clipper $150 Buckeye $150 Wheeler & Melick $150 Pitts patterns $11@14 Taylor's Sulky Rake $47 50 Whitcomb's do do $40 00 Buss Works Wagon $110@115.

HAY, ETC—Buckeye Hand Rakes $2 25@2 50 Buckeye Self Raker $4 50@5 Dodge Oil Buckeye Hand and Self Rake $4 50 Hand Rakes $2 50 Harvest rs Haines' Reaper 10 to 12 feet cut $450 do Mason Harvester $475

BAGS—Burlaps Cut Sizes 1¼@1½ Bale Rope 10 Hemp—Sweepstakes (improved for 1870) 24 inch 22 do 20 do 18 do 16 do 14 do 12 do 10 do Hand and Power Rake $4 Hand Rakes $2 50 Victoria power $7 00 Self Raker Chain Tiller $450 Self Raker Lever $5 00@6 00 Grain Cradles $12 Scythes and Rifles $2 50 Grain Cradle Fingers $2 50 Scythe Stones $1 50 Grain Cradle Carey Tin 12 Inch $3 00@3 50 Ginger Steel Hoes $2 00@2 50 Jackson Mower Knives $1 50 Extra Sickles 65 Extra Guards $1 50 Horse Rakes $45 to $60 Horse Rakes $50 to $65 Sulky Rake $40 to $45 Hay Rakes $45 to $60 Hay Rakes $4 00 Grain Cradles $12 Wire Horse Rake $12 & $15 Hand Rakes $6 00 Scythes and snaths—Blade $2 50 to $3 50 Grain Cradle Fingers $2 50 Scythe Stones $1 50 Grain Cradle Carey Tin 12 Inch $3 00@3 50 Ginger Steel Hoes $2 00@2 50 Jackson Mower Knives $1 50 Extra Sickles 65 Extra Guards $1 50 Horse Rakes $45 to $60 Horse Rakes $50 to $65 Sulky Rake $40 to $45 Hay Rakes $45 to $60 Hay Rakes $4 00 Grain Cradles $12 Wire Horse Rake $12 & $15 Hand Rakes $6 00 Scythes and snaths—Blades